## CHURCH WITHIN THE FAIR

THE CHICAGO SCHEME TO HAVE THEIR SHOW OPEN ON SUNDAY.

Senators Still Debate the Sunday Closing Amendment With Much Binntness, and Talk of Hypocriny and New England Blue Laws-The Discussion Not Ended.

WASHINGTON. July 11.-The discussion of closing the World's Fair on Sunday was renewed in the Senate this morning. Mr. Man-derson (Rep., Neb.) said when the aid of the United States was given to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia no stipulation of this kind was made. It was felt that the great State of Pennsylvania could safely be trusted to observe the Christian Sabbath, and the exof ition was not opened on Sunday. He criticised the language of the amendment. The Sabbath day was not our Sunday. While he would not desire the clang of machinery to be heard in the Columbian Exposition on Sunday, he saw so reason why the grounds, the art galleries, and other of the Exposition should not be opened to the countless visitors. He instanced the beneficial results which had foilowed the opening of the Motropolitan Museum of Art in New York on Sunday, and moved as an amendment to Mr. Quay's proposition to strike out the words "Sabbath day" and to insert a proviso that the mechanical portion of the Exposition should be closed on the first day of the week, commonly called

Mr. Palmer (Ill.) suggested that it would only to fair and right to assume that the offcers of the Exposition, who were appointed from all parts of the United States, would respect the opinion of the great body of the people of the United States. Personally he concurred with the views of Mr. Manderson, and thought it very desirable, while stopping the machinery, to have the grounds and all that was beautiful open to the laboring classes and visitors, instead of driving them elsewhere for the Sunday.

Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.), Chairman of the Comfeeling was general in the country that the managers did not intend to close the Exposi-tion on Sunday, and this belief was strength-ened by the remarks of the Senator from Illi-nois (Mr. Palmer). mittee on the Quadricentennial, said that the

tion on Sunday, and this belief was strengthened by the remarks of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Palmer).

Mr. Sanders (liep., Mont.) said he came from a laboring constituency, and he would vote to abridge no laboring man's privilege, or to increase the cost to him of visiting the World's Fair by closing it to him one day in seven. Every gamaier and saloonkeeper in the city of Chicago hoped that this provise would be inserted in the bill so that the hundreds of thousands of visitors should be turned loose on the streets of the city to become prey to all the wickedness there to be found. He should move to lay both Mr. Quay's resolution and Mr. Manderson's amendment on the table.

Mr. Vest said at the proper time he should move an amendment providing that if the Commission (to whom the decision of this question must ultimately be left) should decide to open the Exposition on Sunday, the machinery should be stopped, and there should be an entire cessation of all unnecessary labor on the part of employees and attendants; and, further, that it should be the duty of the Commission to provide a suitable hall for religious services, and to issue invitations without discrimination to the different denominations of the United Sfates to hold religious exercises, so that opportunity should be given "to every religious sect and faith." He believed it was desirable, even in the interest of religion and morality, to keep the Exposition partially open on Sunday.

Mr. Culiom (Rep. Ill.) stated that he was informed by the President of the Commission (ex-Senator Palmer), who sat by his side, that a meeting of the Commission vas to be held in Chicago in October to determine the rules

formed by the President of the Commission (ex-Senator Palmer), who sat by his side, that a meeting of the Commission was to be held in Chicago in October to determine the rules and regulations by which the World's Fair would be governed. It seemed to him, therefore, in view of this fact, it would be wise for Congress to postpone action on this matter until its meeting in December.

Mr. Cullom sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a communication from a gentleman high in authority, whose name, he said, he would rather not give unless the Senate demanded it, which promised that a great pavillon was to be constructed for the holding of religious services in the Exposition, and he added that there was a thousand singers in training for the purpose of rendering sacred music of the highest order, such as was rendered in the churches on Sunday. Mr. Cullom expressed his opinion that no descration of the American Sunday could be involved in visiting beautiful works of art, listening to beautiful sacred music, and taking part in religious services, if the visitors so desired.

Mr. Harris—May I ask the Senator if he favors the proposition of the Senator of Missouri (Mr. Vest).

Mr. Cullom—I think I do: I think I shall vote for it.

Mr. Harris—Ithink I shall myself. Now may

for it. Harris-I think I shall myself. Now may lask the Senator another question? Did or did not the people of Chicago piedge themselves that Congress should not be asked to approor ate further money for this Exposition? Mr. Cullom—They did not.

Mr. Harris—What was the character of the Bladge.

Ar. Cullom—They aid not.

Mr. Cullom—They aid not.

Mr. Cullom—The character of the pledge is incorporated in the act. They guaranteed to furnish \$10,000,000 in aid of the Exposition and, according to the testimony of the House Committee which recently visited Chicago, ten millions and a half are already paid in, or as good as paid into the treasury. Chicago had not orly done all it agreed, but more. It proposed to do still more. Chicago proposes to furnish from two to three millions more after the five millions provided for in this bill shall have been appropriated and used, for it will take from fifteen to seventeen millions of dollars to get this lair open. It is not the fault of Chicago, it is the fault of the earth, because every country has come forward to ask for more space to exhibit.

Mr. Hawley (thep., tonn.) said there was no longer any disguise about the matter. It was only a thin disguise about the matter. It was only a thin disguise about the matter. It was only a thin disguise about the matter. It was only a then disguise about the matter. It was not longer any disguise about the matter. It was only a then disguise about the matter. It was not longer any disguise about the matter. It was not longer any disguise about the matter. It was not longer any disguise about the matter. It was not longer any disguise about the matter. It was not longer any disguise about the matter. It was not longer any disguise a bout the matter is was no longer any disguise about the matter. It was not longer any disguise a bout the matter is the would be opened on Sunday. It was true promises were being made that the Commission would do what was rejusted. He would not for the worth of a thousand expositions have this responsibility on his shoulders. Open this Exposition on Sunday. He would not for the worth of a thousand expositions have this responsibility on his shoulders. Open this Exposition on Sunday. He would not for the worth of a thousand exposition is a should be prevaled to the provide for the closing of the

Eaged in theological discussion, received their mail twice every inclay and went on their mail twice every inclay and went on their mail twice every inclay and went on their little private excursions down the river or elsewhere. A great deal of this talk of ours about observance of bunday was sheer hypocrisy. He favored stopping the running machinery on unday and prohibiting the sale of intoxicants at all times.

Mr. Alileon lowal suggested a practical diffecuity. Mr. Chay's amendment would prevent any of the mency appropriated and which has needed for immediate use, from being available until the 103 Commissioners a semided in Chicago on the 12th of October and adopted this regulation. Mr. Frye (Rep., Mc.) would not vote for an appropriation for this Exposition if it was to be elseled on Sunday. Mr. Morgan Deen, Ala.) said be supposed the return to the Sundays of early days meant a return to the did blue laws of Connecticut and Massachusetts, which made it a high mis femeranor for a man to kies his wife on Sunday. Not only was this an attempted union of Ciurch and State, but it was an attempted union of Ciurch and State, but it was an attempted union of Ciurch and State, but it was an attempted union of ciurch and State, but it was an attempted where the forhade Sunday shouldes at West Pe at any Anna olls, notwithstanding which the smute books of the United States. Two of them forhade Sunday shouldes at West Pe at any Anna olls, notwithstanding which the sanute books of the United States. Two of the morality of Congress in dealing with the Sanday of Sanday shouldes at West Pe and Anna olls, notwithstanding which it mashed, nor any still used by a distiller at mashed, nor any still used by a distiller at mished, nor any still used by a distiller at union of the morality of the person who vice breathy night and the neur of 1 of the next following Monday and every person who vice in the first his provision shall be liable to a fine of ting Monday and every person who vio-this provision shall be Halle to a fine of

St. 60.2"
"There's a union of Church and State, of Church and religion," said Mr. Morgan. Thewon, mash on work for the devil until 1 o'clock on Saturday night, then suspend until 1 o'clock Monday morning and then go o work again, says Congress."

At 5.45 o'clock Mr. Quay, finding no probability of reaching a vote to-day, moved to adourn.

## Queer Way to Run a Post Office. Baltimone, July 11.-The hearing in the

W. Thomas Jackson, a young swell who was a sistant to Postmaster Robinson at Towson and who is charged with embezzling nearly \$1,500, revealed a queer state of affairs this Post Office. The Postmaster swore that he never counted the stamps in stock, Bor had he seen any of the Auditor's reports showing the amount of money remitted to the United States Treasury. Postage stamps were sold on credit and never paid for. Jackson has been a high roller. He is said to have lost most of the money betting on horses. The Postmaster had to mortgage his house to make good the amount stolen, and it is he who makes the charges. Jackson was released on half for court. t this Post Office. The Postmaster swore

CAUCUS OF FREE SILVER MEN. A Decision to Amoud the Bill Relative to the Act of 1800.

WASHINGTON, July 11 .- The call for a meeting of free silver men to-night was addressed to the "friends of sliver, irrespective of party." In response about seventy-five members attended, two of whom were Republicans, Mr. Bowers of California and Mr. Clark of Wyoming. Afthough the meeting was called for 7:30 o'clock, it was after 8 before Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.), as Chairman, took the chair. The first speaker was Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.), who spoke earnestly in support of the Senate bill and counselled unanimity of action by the free

and counselled unanimity of action by the free sliver advocates.

The question of amending the bill was considered, and Mr. Culberson (Dem., Texas) made a strong legal argument, which was attentively listened to, He cited a former decision of Justice Miller of the Supreme Court which clearly met the present case, and said if the Senate bill was passed without amendment as to the repeal of the act of July 14, 1889, in regard to the redemption of the silver certificates, it would not stand. Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.) supported this opinion.

Other speakers were Mr. Robertson (Dem., La.), Mr. Hooker (Dem., Miss.), and Mr. Williams (Dem., Ill.) On motion of Mr. Williams (Dem., Ill.) On motion of Mr. Williams the caucus agreed to amend the bill by providing that the section repealing the act of 1849 shall not affect the legal tender quality of the certificates nor the obligations of the Treasury to redeem them: also that the authority given to the Treasury Department to coin buillon now in the Treasury shall not interfere with the coinage of the buillon as presented by private persons.

by private persons.

A committee on parliamentary proceedure was aprojuted, consisting of Messrs. Bland, Williams (Ill.: Pierce, Bartine (Rep. Nev.), and Culberson; and also on pairs and absentees, composed of Messrs. Bryan, Pierce, Hobertson, Dungan, and Clark (Rep., Wy.).

BRITISH SKALERS CRIPPLED.

The State Department, However, Says the Catch Is the Largest Ever Made, Washington, July 11. - The State Depart-

ment to-night made public the following:
"Details of the seizure of the British steamer Couquitian, despatched by the Sealers' Association of Victoria, have been received by the State and Treasury departments. It appears that the Couquitian entered a harbor of the United States not a port of entry without a permit from the customs authorities transferred and received cargo in violation of law, and engaged in towing

lation of law, and engaged in towing within the jurisdiction of the United States, and has for these acts subjected herself and cargo to confiscation and her officers and crew to fine and imprisonment. It also anpears that the Captain and owners of the vessel were warned by Collector Milne of Victoria hefore sailing that they would run great risk in what they proposed to do; that he advised them to make the transfer on the high sea, but they refused to be governed by his advice. "The scalers of Victoria concede that the scizure is a blow which will cut off further scaling for this year, as only twelve of the large fleet of Canadian vessels had received their supplies before the Couquitlan was taken in charge by the United States revenue cutter Corwin, and the remainder will be compelled to give up their trips and return to port

port.
"It is reported that the ponchers have been unusually active, the weather has been favorable, the slaughter indiscriminate and unrestrained, and, as a consequence of these circumstances and of the unprecedentedly large fleet, the catch to date aggregates upward of 34,000 seals, the largest ever made in the North Pacific.

DID MR. MORTON FAINTS

The Vice-President Said to Have Been Prostrated Over the Result at Misneapolts,

WASHINGTON, July 11 .- Vice-President Morgrined over the failure of the Republican National Convention to renominate him. Mr. Morton desired a renomination in case the President were renominated, and he was so confident that if one part of the old ticket were renominated all of it would be he did not take the trouble to see or write to any of his friends who were in the Convention.

When President Harrison was nominated. Mr. Morton had no other expectation than that his own nomination would immediately follow. When the nomination of Mr. Reid was made known to him by means of a telegraphic despatch, he is said upon good authority to have fainted immediately after having read the message. It was soveral minutes before he was restored to consciousness, and several days before he completely recovered his composure. confident that if one part of the old ticket were

posure.

The Vice-President is very popular among men of all parties in the Senate, and now that he has resumed his place in the chair, the Senators ignore his nervousness, which is said to be the result of the humiliation he feels over not having received a renomination.

JOHN JAY OUT OF DANGER. His Journey from Bedlard to the City Overtaxed His Strength.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 11.-The Hon. John Jay. who has been for the past few days seriously ill at his cottage on Main street here, is now much better and Dr. John Nugent, his attending physician, considers him out of danger. Three years ago Mr. Jay, who was then 72 years old, broke his hip, since which his health has been feeble. He came here from New York last Wednesday, and the fatigue of the trip following two days after his return from his country place in Bedford to New York city. proved too much for him. On Wednesday night he was taken with a fainting fit, and apoplexy was feared. Dr. Nugent, who was t once summoned, said that Mr. Jay was suf-ering from the pressure of congested blood

fering from the pressure of congested blood upon the brain.

The patient has been in a state of semistupor up to to-day, when he railied, and is now conscious and much improved. Mr. William Jay, the sick man's son and Mr. J. J. Chapman, his grandson, were telegraphed for on Wednesday night and came on here. Mrs. Jay was with her husband when he was taken ill. Mr. William Jay has returned to Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are still here with Mrs. John Jay. Mr. Jay was just recovering from a similar illness with which he was attacked at field ord some weeks ago. Mr. Chapman said last night that his grandfather was considered out of danger, and that they felt no anxiety now as to his condition.

NO PICTURE OF BARY RUTH. Mr. Cieveland S.ys He Wishes to Keep Her

Face Out of the Newspapers.

ATLANTA, July 11 .- An afternoon newspaper prints the following letter from ex-President Cleveland in answer to a request for the pic-

"Replying in behalf of Mrs. Cleveland to your letter of 13th inst., I have to say your letter of 13th inst., I have to say that there has never been a photograph taken of our child, and it is impossible for that reason to comply with your request. It is only frank to add that if there were any of her pictures in existence we would not be willing to have one published in any newspaper. We are doing all we can to check notoriety which would be increased by such a publication. We would be glad to please you and the paper with which you are connected, but we cannot bring ourselves to the point of giving our baby's picture to be printed in newspapers. Yours truly, "GROYER CLEVELAND."

## Here are Bargains.

Shoppers at Ridley & Sons' Grand st. store will have an unprecedented opportunity to buy beautiful, sea-conable goods at very low prices. This firm has bought the entire stock of Corn, Kaiiske & Co, the well-known dry goods deavers of Harlem. Having such a magnifient purchase, Messra Endley & Sons can give customers the benefit of their enterprise and capital. The goods are the finest and most carefully selected in every department. The underwear, hostery, and lines will be found beyond criticism, and the pretty, dainty ings in the line of neck wear and embroidery are sure and attractive during the whole summer. Some of the stockings are very striking, soud colors being the most noticeable. They include browns, manogauy reds, designed to match summer shoes. Others are prettily aried with black ankles and light tops, finished it ands and diamonds.

The black stocking is always popular and pretty. good deal of lace work on the ankles and instep is noticrable, and is thus more effective than any other

including ginghams, chambrays, and organdles. The creations of the flower makers' hands seem to have erived their inspiration from some lovely garden, and

anything more attractive cannot be imagined.

The more pression things of life, including table lines. are to be had in abundance. Sets of table cloths and naphina, tray cloths and doylles, sideboard strips, and pantry towels are temptingly arranged, and the houserifely mind of the shopper will rejoice at the oppor tunity to replenish her pantry shelves. There are tently to represent party answer. There are towels of every sort, with pretty colored borders, some of them fringed and others hemstitched, and bed lines is all qualities. Altogether the display is intermely attractive, and the firm have cause to congratulate them selves on their enterprise and the capital that made possible the enormous purphase.—45.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

SENATOR WASHBURN MAKES A LONG SPEECH ON THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

He Charges That Prices are not Controlled by the Law of Supply and Drmand, but by the Cambiers of Boards of Trade-Can One Honestly Acquire a Million! WASHINGTON, July 11.-In the Senate to-day Mr. Washburn of Minnesota secured the floor through the courtesy of Senator Butler, who had the right of way with his bill transferring

the Revenue Marine service from the Treasury

to the Navy Department.

Mr. Washburn spoke on the Anti-Option bill. He said that it did not seek in any way to in-terfere with legitimate commerce, but it was directed against that gigantle modern innovation known as "dealing in futures," a system under which, by misrepresentation and tricks of trade and fraud, it was possible to juggle values, and practically to eliminate from the commercial world the laws of supply and demand-the most pernicious and insidious system of gambling that the wit and skill system of "selling short" was of comparatively modern date. It originated twenty-five rears ago in the city of Milwaukee. It had had now reached such a point as to overshadow all other transactions, and at least 90 per cent of the transactions of Boards of Trade were of this character, where neither buyer nor seller had any intention of delivering the products thus bought and sold. Boards of Trade had been turned into gambling resorts, so that wheat and cotton had pecome as chips on a faro bank table or stakes

Senator Washburn read numerous extracts from trade reports published in this country and in Europe to establish these facts, one of which charged that Partridge, the Chicago wheat pit operator, had robbed the American farmer of hundreds of millions of dollars by his manipulations in breaking down the price of wheat in the United States, and by so doing carrying the markets of the world down with

his manipulations in breaking down the price of wheat in the United States, and by so doing carrying the markets of the world down with him.

Next to wheat, cotton, the Benator believed, had suffored most soverely by the operations of the "market wreekers." He read a letter from S. W. Hampton, an experienced cotton dealer of Memphis, Tenn., in which it was stated that dealing in "futures" had demoralized the market to that extent that a cotton factor did not know how far he could safely make advances to the planter. During the present season there had been a shrinkage of 33 per cent, between October and April in the value of cotton, and three-fouths of the decline he believed was chargeable to dealings in futures. Mr. Hampton further mentioned a rumor that a large sum of money had been raised in New York to defeat the Anti-Option bill in the Senate, but expressed the hope that this was a slander.

Mr. Washburn asserted that the great millionaires of the country, almost without exception, had not created or earned their wealth. Stock and grain gambling, market wreeking, railroad wreeking, and all the nefarious methods brought into play during the past twenty-five years had produced these enormous and unwholesome accretions of wenith. He anticipated, of course, the "constitutional" objection against this bill. The Constitution had been invoked against the anti-Trust bill of the Senator from Chio Olr. Sherman, and that measure had not been permitted to leave the committee until it had been ammeded into impotency. The Constitution had also been appealed to against the bill to suppress the Louisiana lottery. He was therefore not surprised to find constitutional difficulties raised against the anti-Option bill.

Though himself no lawyor he would read the opinions of those eminent jurists, Justice story and Mr. Cooley, to show that the objection raised that this bill was unconstitutional, because we had no right to use the taxing power except to raise revenue, had been many times overruled. He stated that there was gr

The special committee of the Senate composed of Senators Chandler, Carlisle, and Peffer, investigating bank fallures, met in the room of the Comptroller of the Currency at the Treasury Department this morning and examined a number of employees of that office. amined a number of employees of that once. The scope of the committee's investigation covers the Mayerick National Bank of Foston, Mass. the Keystone National Bank of Philadelphia, the Spring Garden National Bank of Philadelphia, and several smaller banks that have failed within the past year.

Representative Beatner of Louisiana apseared before the House Committee on Approprintions to-day and urged the committee to make some appropriation for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers. The committee took no action in the matter, but will meet to-morrow and consider it. Some time ago the committee decided to report adversely on all one and resolutions for the relief of the petitions and re flood sufferers.

The Consus Office to-day issued a bulletin giving complete statistics of the Presbyterian Shurch in the United States of America, the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Welsh Caivinistic, Methodist or Presbyterian Church, and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church (colored). The parent body, popularly called the Northern Presbyterian Church, has called the Aorthern Presbyterian Church, has congregations in forty-three States. According to the returns, the total number of organizations affiliated with the Presbyterians in the United States is 13,490,00 which there are 12,462 churches, the value of which is placed at \$14,874,233. It has 1,278,815 communicants. The total scatting capacity of the churches is 4,023,725. There are also 1,371 balls with a scatting capacity of 181,014. inlis, with a seating capacity of 181,014.

The torpedo boat Cushing, which has been lying at the Washington Navy Yard for some time, has completed the putting in of her torpedo tubes and has sailed for Newport. Sho will stop on route at New York to put in some fittings. At Newport she will make tests of the relative merits of the Whitehead and Howell torpedoes.

The members of the minority of the Coinage Committee made a report to-day to the House on the Stewart Free Coinage bill. The report says that the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone would inevitably destroy the power of the Government to maintain such exchange, and the silver dollar must fall to its bullion value. This involves as an inevitable result the disappearance of gold from our currency and our descent to a monometallic silver tasis, carrying with it the practical repudiation of 30 percent, of our indestedness, the scaling down of the wages of abor, of the incomes of jensioners, and of the proceeds of trust funds and savings deposits.

The report says there is no reason why the citizen of Great Britain should receive from the United States \$1.10 for an ounce of silver which becan purchase in the parkets of London or elsewhere for \$8 cents. The full would precipitate such a shap contraction of the circulation that a financial crisis would follow, carrying with it disaster and rain. Finally, the report says, not the least disastrous result of the fill would be the obliteration of all lope of any practical results from the international monetary conference soon to be held. The passage of this bill would encourage the belief by European mations that we have adopted a poirty that must inevitably let loose our accumulations of gold to drift into their pockets and their particulation in the international monetary conference would be but perfunctory. an inevitable result the disappearance of gold but perfunctory.

The tenor of the discussion in the Senate to day over the appropriation in the Sundry Civil bill in aid of the World's Columbian Exposition indicates a purpose to make the use of the appropriation contingent on closing the fair on Sunday. On this condition the representatives of the Exposition management.wh are here watching the progress of the bill. say that the Illinois corporation, otherwise known as the local directory, could not afford to accept any contribution from the Government of the United States. On each of the twenty-six Sundays On each of the twenty-six Sundays that will be covered by the Exposition term an average of not less than 250,000 persons will seek admission to the Fair. At fifty cents a head this would mean arevenue of \$3,250,000. Assuming that not all of it would be lost, there would still remain, in the opinion of those best informed, a dead loss of from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 by Sunday closing. The Chicago estimates exceed this, but the figures given

are fairly borne out by a comparison with those of the Paris show of 1884. The point was made in the Senate to-day, as it has been made before, that the closing of the Exposition on Sunday would simply mean a harvest for the saloon and places of amusement—of various grades of repute or disrepute, in Chicago. In point of fact the saloon interest is said to be on the side of the churches in favoring the enterent of the salohatarian provise.

The only influential protest against it made outside of the newspapers comes from the labor unions, but they have not been sufficiently active or personal in their appeals to command much attention. If they are seriously interested in the question they cannot too quickly or emphatically make themselves heard in both Houses. The same influences that are controlling the Senate against Sunday opening will probably be found equally potent in the House.

SHE IS AGAIN A WIFE.

Mrs. Edward Everett Gets the Annulment of Her Marriage Vacated.

Judge Cullen in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has vacated and set aside the decree annulling the marriage of Edward Everett with Georgie L. Morrison. Mr. Everett is a lawyer of Boston. He is said to be a relative of Ed-ward Everett. The decree annulling his marriage was granted about five years ago by Judge Pratt, in Brooklyn, on the report of the referee to whom the case had been referred.

In 1878, when the defendant was 10 years old, there was a mock marriage between her and W. G. Morrison. The result of the mock marriage, however, was that the couple lived together in Providence nearly six months. The girl then returned to live with her parents in Boston, never meeting Morrison after-ward. In 1884, while she was on a visit to some friends in Brooklyn, Mr. Everett came on from Boston and urged her to marry him. she consented, and the ceremony was per-

She consented, and the ceremony was performed by Civil Justice John Courtney, the present Sheriff of Kings County, Early in 1887 Mr. Everett began proceedings in Brooklyn for the annulment of the marriage, and the matter was referred by Judge Pratt to Almet F. Jenks, the present Corporation Counsel, as referee.

The defendant did not appear to oppose the application for the annulment of her marriage, and in the recent proceedings to vacate the decree she explained that he ballure to appear before the referee was a ring on the advice of her bushand, who to if it is not to take any notice of the papers, as they were only formal documentain a proceeding to set as to the ceremony performed by the civil Justice, so that they might be remarried in the regular way by a minister. Her bushand, he are told her that his friends would nove tender to the read and that when they were properly married by a minister of the Gospel, he could introduce her to his relatives.

that when they were properly mar jet by a minister of the Gospel, he could introduce her to his relatives.

In his decision setting aside the decree, Judge Cullen says:

"I cannot resist the conclusion that the defendant was imposed on by the plaintiff as to the nature, effect, and object of this action and thus induced to abstain from defending the suit. In reaching this conclusion i am wholly controlled by the evidence furnished by the plaintiff sown letters and the conceded relations between the parties. That the defendant would knowingly consent to the annulment of her marriage and during the time the proceeding was pending maintain her relations with the plaintiff, it is impossible to believe. The plaintiff asserts that on the institution of the suit their relations terminated and were not renowed until the following August, when they were meretricious. His letters of June 29 and July 2, 1888, prove the contrary both that therefaltons between the parties were continuous and that they were mest strongly to show that the aigniff, after the decree will that the relations between the parties were continuous and that they were not meretricious. Some expressions seem most strongly to show that the plaintiff, after the decree, still regarded the defendant as his wife. The other letters show the plaintiff was advising the defendant as to the proceedings that they were merely formal. Under these circumstances the decree should not stand. It is not necessary to determine whether the defendant can successfully defend the action. She should have an opportunity to present her defence and have it passed upon. The judgment should be vacated and defendant allowed to serve her answer within twenty days.

"In granting this application it is proper to be passed as to the proceedings in court, either upon the learned referee who heard the case or upon the counsal for the plaintiff. On its face a complete case for judgment was made out, and the referee seems to have been particularly careful in examining the witnesses. The wrong lay back of this, in the imposition practiced by the husband upon the wife."

IT WAS WELL MEANT.

But the Firemen's Floral Piece Was Not Everybody in the Fire Department knew Father Cohen, the oldest reporter in New York. and everybody liked him. The news of his death last week especially grieved Battalion Chief McGill, who had known the venerable reporter for years. When he heard that Supt. Byrnes, the Police Commissioners, and others of the police force were going to send a floral piece to be laid on Cohen's coffin, he determined that there should also be something from the Fire Department. He collected nearly \$50 among the firemen. The exactions of department business prevented him from and he handed the subscription money to a fireman and sent him to a florist with an order for a design. "Mr. Cohen was a great

order for a design. "Mr. Cohen was a great friend of the firemen of New York." the firemen said to the florist. "and the chief wants something appropriate to Mr. Cohen's profession." "Mr. Cohen was a reporter, wasn't he?" the florist said. "All right: I have an idea that will exactly suit. Leave that to me." Politicians, policemen, firemen, and newspaper men had just begun to gather at the old reporter's home in liariem on the day of the fangral when the bell rang and a messenger from the florist delivered a hage floral piece and said it was sent by the firemen of New York. It was a superb bed of roses, and in the centre was a far-simile in white immortelles of the reporter's lire badge issued to Father Cohen by Mr. Richard Croker when he was Fire Commissioner. Worked in red flowers was the inscription of the official inscription.

ADMIT ONLY WITHIN FIRE LINES. FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

It was a bandsome piece of work, but it was set in a corner with its face turned toward the wall, and other flowers took its place on the

EDDIE SMITH AGAIN A PRISONER. He Has Run Away So Often They Won't Take Him Again.

Eddle Smith was committed to the Institution of Mercy at Peckskill on June 18, by Justice Grady, at the request of the agents of Mr. Gerry's seciety, who charged that his mother, who lived at 527 West Thirty-right street, was an habitual drunkard. Eddle is only 7 years old, but he has escaped from the institution four times in less than a month. He was such a small boy that it was not thought necessary to guard him, and he found it very easy to run away and, by stealing rides, reach New York. In each case the messenger of the institution followed him and took him back. After his third escape he was watched, but he got away again, stole a ride on a freight car, and walked the rest of the distance. The messenger followed him home, but Mrs. Smith summand her tengthers and tent him off.

The institution at Fockskill refused to take him back, and advised Mr. Gerry's society to send him somewhere cless if he were captured. They said that Eddie had stirred up more trouble in the institution than any half dozen boys. Agent Deubert of Mr. Gerry's society went to Mrs. Smith again saided upon her neighbors and Deubert was forced upon her neighbors and Deubert was forced upon her neighbors and Deubert was forced upon her seighbors and Deubert was forced upon the summand the got two policemen, and with their assistance he captured Eddle. Justice White, in the Jeterson Market Police Court pesterday committed the boy to the Catholic back. After his third escape he was watched erday committed the boy to the Catholi

Mr. Powell's Two Friends Plend Not Guitt Lillie Woods and Julia Ward, who say they are sisters, were arraigned yesterday before dicted them for grand larceny in the first degree. They are the two women who robbed William F. Powell, the Prosecuting Attorney of William F. Powell, the Prosecuting Attorney of Indianola, Ia., on Thursday evening, of his pocketiook, containing \$19, two certificates of d. posit representing \$150, and a railroad ticket. They pleaded not guilty, and liccorder snyth set down their trial peremptority for Thursday. Powell is still in the House of Detention in default of \$100 bail. He says he came here to attend the Christian Endeavor Convention.

Found Floating in Flushing Bay

The dead body of a man with only a pair o drawers on was found floating in Flushing Bay yesterday by two men in a rowboat, who towed it in to College Point, There was a big wound in the back of the head and a gash across the shoulder blade. Coroner Corey will have an autopsy performed. The man was about 35 years old and was 5 feet 9 inches tall. He had short black hair and had been in the water several days. About Tiles.

We sell the best productions of all manufacturers of TILES. Purchasers, therefore, have the benefit of a large variety to select from. This wide range of designs offers unusual opportunities for striking combinations and exquisite effects in ornamentation.

Our new factory with extensive facilities enables us to produce the finest clars of work at greatly reduced cost.

J.S. Conover & Co., Ware-rooms 28 and 30 W. 23d St. FACTORIES; 526, 528, AND 530 WEST 25TH ST.

MYSTERIOUS CELESTIALS.

Recently Hundreds of Chinamen Have Ap-

TORONTO, July 11.-The police and press of Toronto have made a discovery in the past few days that should interest people on this side the line, and the United States customs authorities in particular. It has been found that during the past three months between city by rail from the West. It has also been proved that the actual Chinese population of Toronto is no larger now than it was six months ago. The several hundred Celestials known to have arrived here are also known to have left the city, but where they have gone the police and the press, in spite of earnest efects to throw light on the point, have so far failed to discover. These Chinamen, it is learned, do not reach Toronto from other towns in Canada but come direct from China, via British Columbia. Investigation shows that the Chinose residents are agreed to know nothing whatever about the matter. But it has been found that the strangers arrive at the Union station in Toronto at night the early morning, go direct to the abodes of the resident Celestials and remain with them a few days before mysteriously disappearing. The railway trainmen and station hands have seen parties of these people, numbering from sight to fourteen, arriving regularly at short intervals. Many others also come on early trains destined for points a few miles outside the city, but alight and remain in the waiting rooms until the departure of the come ting trains. Those booked to Toronto are usually mot at the station and taken away in express wagons or hacks. If there he no one to meet the strangers they invariably produce a piece of paper with the name of some Chinese residents of Toronto written thereon in English. A Goobe reporter met the early Western train one morning last week and saws a party of greenhorn Chinamen alight from it, whom he accompanied in the express wagon to their destination, at the house of a Chinese resident. On the way he learned that the strangers had come direct from China, via Yaucouver. One of the party knew enough English to convey that information, but on the subject of their destination they falled to make themselves intelligible. Later in the day the reporter called at the same house and found alout fifteen Chinamen there, who at sight of him quickly vanished. The proprietor denied that any of his countrymen had arrived lately, and no amount of adroit questioning could elicit anything about the destination of the newcomers. the police and the press, in spite of earnest eforts to throw light on the point, have so far

elieft anything about the destination of the newcomers.

The actual facts discovered are that large numbers of Chinaman are constantly arriving in Toronto; that they come to friends there; that they only remain a few days in the city, and that no Toronto Chinaman will tell where they go. They do not appear in the neighboring towns and willages, and the obvious inference is that these new arrivals from the flowery kingdom quietly and expeditiously find their way over the border into this land of promise. The United States internal revenue people might perhaps add an interesting chapter to this story by a judicious investigation.

LITTLE HOPE FOR COL. KING.

Although He Is Rich and Prominent He Will Probably Be Hanged. MEMPHIS, July 11 .- Col. H. Clay King, who was sentenced by the Supreme Court at Jackson on Thursday last to be hanged on Ang. 12 for murdering the Hon. David Poston, was brought to this city to-day and placed in a juil cell on Murderers' Row, where he will remain until executed.

Mrs. King is making an effort to secure a pardon from him from Gov. Buchanan, but the four surviving brothers of Poston published a card to-day calling on the community to allow the law to take its course. They further say that the widow and children of the murdered man desire the law enforced. The Attorney General has refused to sign a petition for the communitation of King's sentence, and it seems that, rich and prominent though he is, he will pay the penalty of his crime with his life. brought to this city to-day and placed in a

The Vassar Orphanage Must Go. POUGHREEPSIE, N. Y., July 11.-The final at tack on the last remnant of the \$2,000,000 estate of the late John Guy Vassar was made here to-day. Among the many bequests in Mr. Vassar's will, which was opened three years ago, was one to establish and maintain in orphan asylum on College Hill, in this city, years ago, was one to establish in this city, one of the most picturesque spots along the Hudson. The will was broken by the heirs, and the entire estate has been divided among them, College till alone remaining. The proceeding to day was taken by heferee Lewis H. Baker to establish the relationship of all the parties. No contest was reported, and the reteree will make his report to the court very soon, and the property designed by Mr. Vassar for an orphanage will be sold.

K-pt the County Funds in a Trunk.

Panis, Ark., July 11 .- The house of County Treasurer Fuller was entered a few days ago while Mr. Fuller and his wife were absent, and robbed of a frunk in which there was \$4,000 or \$5,000 belonging to the county. Since the announcement of the robbery Mr. Fuller's nondsmen have held a meeting. They discovered that the County Treasurer was about \$10,000 short in his accounts. Mr. Fuller admits the shortage, and says he has loaned motive to friends who have not as yet been able to make payment. He has made over all his property to his bondsmen, but it will not cover the defeit. He has not yet been arrested.

Accused Her Conchman of Arson,

HARTFORD, July 11 .- Patrick Crimmins, young Irishman, was before the Police Cour this morning charged with arson. He had this morning charged with arson. He had been recently discharged from the employ of Mrs. Charles W. Scott on High street, for whom he had worked as a coachman. When he was discharged he said he would "fix her." Last night an attempt was made to set the Scott residence on fire by igniting a lot of paper piaced under a chest in the collar. The chest was damp and the fire only smouldered. A man was observed to run away from the promises. Crimmins had retained his keys to the house.

VICTORIA. B. C., July 11.-The sealing schooners Otto, Pioneer, Mary Taylor, and City of SanDiego returned to port late on Saturday night with a total catch of 32,000 skins. Capt. Harris of the Mary Taylor reports that the officers of the cutter Cornin informed him that any schooner found in Ressian waters would be dealt with the same as it in Behring

Scalers Return with Their Catch.

Sea.

A majority of the Victoria fleet have now struck for Copper Island, on the Russian side.

Bookmaker Brown Beclared Sane. Bookmaker William Brown, who was con fined in the Amits vide private asylum recently, has been declared sane, and his release from the asylum has been ordered by Judge Bartlett. Mr. Brown was sent to the asylum by his wife after he had placed \$10,000 in the hames of his sister-in-haw for safe keeping. Harmonious relations between him and his wife have now been restored.

European tourists should take Carter's Little Liver Pills a week before sailing, also during the voyage, to prevent seasickness. They are infallible. Positive cure for sick headachs.

IT WAS THE CITY'S BABT.

So When Mrs. Rogers Couldn't Keep It Any Longer She Took It to the Mayor,

Mrs. Anna Bella Rogers, with a crying baby in her arms entered Mayor Gleason's private office, 112 Front street, Long Island City, early yesterday morning. She is a poor widow and a member of the Church of the Redeemer in Astoria, where she lives. She took the baby, a foundling, to board from the Oversecr of the Poor two months ago. The city pays \$10 a month for each infant thus given out. It appears that this is the only means Mrs. Rogers has of obtaining a livelihood.

The poor fund of the city is about exhausted, and although Mrs. Rogers received a warrant from the Oversear of the Poor a month ago she has been upable to obtain the money on it. Finally driven to desperation by her needs, she resolved either to obtain the money due her or else surrender her charge back to the city, and who was a better representative of Long Island City than the lok Mayor?

She says she had been without food for two days and the infant was sufering for want of nourishment and medleine. With a quavering heart she entered the Mayor's office and related her story. Mrs. Rogers says the Mayor angrily ordered her to leave the room and make her complaint to the Oversoer of the Foor. Instead of obeying this order, Mrs. Rogers raised the infant in her arms, and walking over to the big disk behind which the Mayor sat, she deposited it on the papers in front of him, with the remark that as the city would not give her the money due her she could not keep the child and see it starve. With this she started toward the open office door.

Seeing that he was about to be left with the on it. Finally driven to desperation by her

her she could not keep the child and see it starve. With this she started toward the open office door.

Seeing that he was about to be left with the child on his hands the Mayor sprang from his seat and headed the woman off. He told her to go back and take up the child. She paid no heed to his command, but insisted on being allowed to leave. The Mayor expostulated to no purpose. The woman refused to take away the city's child, whose plaintive cry added to the confusion. Seeing that the woman was reselved on quitting the place without the child, the Mayor locked his office door, and, going to the telephone, ordered a policeman to be sent to his office at once. Policeman Cosgrove responded on a double walling baby in charge and escorted them to the police court, where the woman was hardly able to tell her story. Justice Kavanagh cautioned her not to annoy the Mayor, and dismissed her. Then Overseer of the Poor Chapman, who was present in the court, put a dollar in his hat and passed the hat around among the spectators. Almost everyhody contributed, and about \$15 was raised. It brought a smile to the tear-stained lace of the poor woman, who could only look her thanks. She carried the baby away with her, and will try to keep it, trusting that the city will get money enough to cash her warrant some day.

FERRYBOAT HITS TUG. Passengers Knocked Over and One Man

The ferryboat Republic, plying between Brooklyn and Catharine slip, announced by a prolonged blast of her whistle, at 7:10 A. M. resterday, that she was leaving her Brooklyn slip. The big tug Amos D. Carver was coming down the river close to the pier heads. The Carver's pilot supposed that he would have plenty time to cross the Republic's bow before she got under headway. The Republic's pilot didn't see the tug hugging the Brooklyn

she got under headway. The Republic's pilot didn't see the tug hugging the Brooklyn shore.

The tug's pilot found out too late that he wouldn't be able to accomplish his purpose, so he stopped and reversed. The heavy, ironshod guards of the ferryhoat, under full headway, struck the tug on the port bow, carrying away her rail and knocking her pilot house out of kilter. Henry Mullin, the cook of the tug, jumped overboard. He swam hack to the tug when he saw that she was not going to sink.

There were several hundred people on the Republic, and the shock of the collision knocked over many of them who were standing. Joseph Winter of 758 Myrtle avenue, who was out on deck, was hit on the abdomen by a wagon pole and badly hurt. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital. The ferryhoat was not damaged. About \$1,000 will cover the damage to the tug.

GUARDING AGAINST CHOLERA.

Orders from the Health Department to Investigate Suspicious Cares. The Health Department has taken precauthough the officials do not believe that it is likely to reach us. Orders have been given to investigate carefully every death from cholera morbus reported to Register Nagle of the

morbus reported to Register Nagle of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and also to investigate every suspicious case of sickness reported by physicians at the Lureau of Contagious Diseases. It was said yesterday that two snapleious deaths had been investigated so far. It was discovered in both cases that death was caused beyond doubt by cholera morbus from eating fruit that was unrips.

There have been no cases of cholera in this city in the past few years. In 1889 several cases were brought here from Mediterranean ports. Health Officer Smith sent the cholerastricken patients to Hoffman Island and quarantined the rest of the passengers until the disease had been stamped out.

Dr. Edson, Sanitary Superintendent, said yesterday that cholera can be checked more ossily than typhus fever. If cholera does come the Health Department will be prepared to meet it.

Tramp Nearly Ran Down Yacht.

James A. Darrell of the firm of Alexander D. Shaw & Co., wine merchants of 54 Broad street, complained to the Pilot Commission ers yesterday that a pilot in charge of an English tramp steamship had nearly run down his racht Una in the lower bay on Sunday. Mr. Darrell was out with a party of ladies, while the tramp, whose name he did not see, was going out. The Una could not get out of the steamship's way, and the steamship, which was bound to avoid the yacht, wouldn't change her course. She missed the yacht by a few feet. The Pilot Commissioners will find out me of the tramp and of the pilot

Route of the Columbus Parade.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Columbian celebration selected yesterday this line of march for the parade of Oct. 12:

From the Battery, up Broadway to Fourth street, through Fourth street and South Washington square to through Fourth attest and South Washington square to South Fifth avenue; scross the square, under the Wash-ington Memorial Arch, and up Fifth at enue to Four-teenth street; through Fourteenth street and around Union square, returning to bitth avenue by Seven-teenth street; up Fifth avenue to Forty-seventh street, between which point and Fifty-seventh street the col-umn will be distanted.

Temporary arches will be erected at Union and Madison squares and atother points along

It's a Case in the Excise Board's Discretion The denial by the lower court of a mandamus to compel the Excise Commissioners to license Edward N. Fitzsimmons's saloon at 1.141 Second avenue has been affirmed by the General Term of the Court of Common Ileas. General Term of the Court of Common Freas. It appeared that the lot on which his saloon is built is 1975 feet from a church or school, and is consequently within the 200 feet prosectibed by the new excise law. But an alleyway 55 feet wide intervenes, so that the nearest wall of his saloon is 203 feet away. The decision is without prejudice to another application by him on these facts to the Excise Board.

Lockjaw Follows a Bullet Wound. While contributing to the noise of the

Fourth of July 15-year-old Lawrence Fillman shot himself through the hand with a pure, at his home at 309 East 101st street. The wound seemed slight and gave him no trouble after being dressed until bunday, when lockiaw set in. With scarcely any warning he became unable to open his mouth. shot himself through the hand with a pistol ing he became unable to open his mouth. Convulsions followed. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. Where, after suffering intensely, he died yesterday.

Drowned at Fort Hamilton. Robert Rapp and Frederick Schaeber of

South Brooklyn went to Fort Hamilton on Satthe morning. They carried a couple of bot-tles of whiskey with them. Both got drunk and fell asleep at the end of the Government wharf. When Schaeber awoke at 3 o'clock in the morning his companion was missing, and subsequently he was found drowned near the wharf. urday night intending to go fishing early in

The Coney Island Elephant on Fire. CONEY ISLAND, July 11 .- The mammoth wooden elephant was on fire this morning. The fire caught from a kitchen stove in the restaurant beneath it. It was discovered very soon after it started by Mitchell Stewart. The structure was but slightly damaged.

> AN wants but little here below, But everybody wants H-O for breakfast

## The Universal Language.

Charles the Fifth used to say: "As many languages a man speaks so many times is be man." I say: All the world's languages are consolidated in him who may speak one language only, but that one prompted by the equilibrium of the heart and mind. Thus it is that "action speaks louder than words," and if the results of action are taken as a criterion

HELMER'S BI-OZONE CURE

speaks volumes to all forms of chronic disease. It commands the latter to depart, and the command is loud enough to be not only heard, but heede l. Disease is another name for decay: my remedy and decay in any shape are antagonistic, and when the two influences wrestle together the issue is never doubtful. Disease is an infectant of the blood of which ozone is the only natural disinfectant. As an instance in point, I will mention the case of a well-known lady who has authorized me to refor to her. When she first came in March she suffered from a dangerous complication of catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous headache, and a tumor in her breast. Her catarrh, dyspepsia, and headache are entirely cured now, and the tumor has become much reduced in size, and is being gradually absoled.

The long and the short of it is, every one of

my patients becomes a walking advertisement, without which all my advertising would avail me nothing. My remedy vitalizes the blood, and where that's the fact all is told. One free trial at office. Pamphlet free by N. HELMER, Chemist,



FORFEITED BAIL COLLECTED.

Johnson Escapes Prison, but it Cost & Good Best More Than \$1,300,

Gus Johnson, sporting man, was indicted on March 8 for grand larceny in the first degree. The complainant against him was George Frey, a New Jersey carpenter, who was on his way to revisit his home in Germany. He had saved \$1,300. He met Johr .son at the Stevens House. He told Johnson that he wanted to change \$1,300 into German money, and Johnson very obligit ly offered to make the exchange for him. As alleged, however, Johnson did not return either the \$1,300 or any German money.

Johnson was released under \$3,000 ball, his

surety being Nathan I. Bennett, retired sport-ing man, of 210 West 130th street. Frey, in default of \$100 ball, was committed to the House of Detention. Johnson was called for trial in the General Sessions on March 21. He did not appear, and his ball was forfeited. Assistant District Attorney Washburn instituted proceedings to collect the \$3,000. Johnson's counsel went before Judge Truax on March 24 and secured Frey's release from the House of Detention on a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that Johnson had quitted the State and would probably never return. Frey was lischarged, and disappeared. The next day Johnson walked boldly into the General Sessions, and his counsel demanded a trial. The District Attorney said that he was not ready for trial on that day, and asked that Johnson be put under new bail. Judge Fitzgernel made the new bail \$4,000. In default of this bail Johnson was committed to the Tombs. Recently, in view of the disappearance of Frey, which undoubtedly cost something, the indictment against Johnson was dismissed.

Johnson's counsel, all this while, was endeavoring to stave off the collection of the \$3,000 forfeited bail. He applied to the Court of Common Piens, The General Term of the Court of Common Piens. The General Term of the Common Piens. The General Term of the Common Piens. The General Term of the Common Piens, The General Term o House of Detention. Johnson was called for trial in the General Sessions on March 21.

SHOT FOR SINGING

The Air Was "Annie Rooney" and the Singer Was a Black-and-Tan Pup.

A tired Italian planted his organ in front of the flat at 230 East Eighty-fourth street yesterday morning and began togrind out ancient melodies. He worried through the "Marseillaise" and "The Wearing of the Green," and then the notes of "Annie Rooney" stirred the stifling atmosphere. A black-and-tan dog. the pet of Janitor Slattery's household, began to sing as the first sound struck his ear. Then he yethed, and, bounding into the air.executed a double flip-flop. His eyes turned green then Mrs. Slattery says, and he ran out of the house into the back yard. He tried to jump the eight-foot fence, but couldn't. In desperation he ran into the street. Somebody cried "Mad dog!" The Italian grabbed his machine and fled.

The pup ran back into the house. He went upstairs and waited for the excitement to subside. Policeman August ferreted him out though, and as the pup leaped forward to explain, the bluecont laid him low with a blow of the locust. The poor dog was then carried into the ceilar and filled full of lead. the pet of Janitor Slattery's household, began

The Bridge Termini.

The Terminal Committee of the Bridge Trustees was to hold a second and final conference with the engineers and representatives of the Brooklyn elevated roads yesterday af-ternoon, in the office of the Bridge Trustees, ternoon, in the office of the Bridge Trustees, to settle the matter of connections between the elevated roads and the bridge at the new brigge station, soon to be built between Sands and High streets. A number of difficulties were made apparent at the last conference, and it was expected these would be straighened out and the whole matter settled yesterday's meeting, and the conference was adjourned until next Monday, July 18.

Wants Her Diamonds,

Elizabeth Delaney, who is suing Mortimer .M Buckley of Mot affrey & Buckley, 384 Park avenue, for \$350 worth of jewelry that she says he has kept from her, obtained an order yeshe has kept from her, obtained an order yea-terday from Judge Bischoft of the Court of Common Pleas for an inquest, as the delend-ant had not appeared in the case. She alleges that on April 15, 1840 she gave him a diamond earring worth \$5.00 so that he might get it matched. On July 25, 1850, she let him try on two rings, one containing two diamonds val-ued at \$250, and the other with diamonds and sapphires valued at \$350. After trying them on, she says, he went away without trying them off.

**HUMPHREYS'** 

The great advantage of HUMPHREYS SPECIFICS
over every other system or medicine is, brisily;
THEY ARE SIMPLE
THEY ARE ONVENTIME.
THEY ARE SOVEMIMEN.
THEY ARE SPICIEST.
THEY ARE ECONOMICAL. MO. CURES.

1—Fevers, Congestions. Informations.

3. Worms, Worm Faver, Worm Colle.

3. Teething, Colle, Crying, Wakefulness.

4. Diarreheas of Chidren or Adults.

7. Coughs, Colds, Sronchitis.

5. Neuragia. Toothacks, Yestesche.

9. Headaches, Sick Headachs, Vertico.

10. Hysnepain. Ridwaness. Constitution.

11. Suppressed or Fainful Feriods.

12. Whiten Too Forose Feriods.

13. Said Rheums, Fryspelas Fronthoss.

14. Said Rheums, Fryspelas Fronthoss.

15. He-umstion, Rheumatic Fains.

16. Valuaria, Chilis, Faver and Agus.

20. Whopping Cough.

21. March, Indianas, Cold in the Headach.

22. Hadney Breakfully Cough.

23. Hadney Breakfully Cough.

24. Hadney Breakfully Cough.

25. Hadney Breakfully Cough.

26. Whopping Cough.

27. Hadney Breakfully Cough.

28. Hadney Breakfully Cough.

29. Whopping Cough.

20. Whopping Cough.

20. Whopping Cough.

21. Had Pring Fyr Williams. Wetting Bed.

21. The File Olutment. Trial Size. 2015.

28. Sold by druggists or aunt on receipt of Fig. CURER

Bold by druggists, or sont on receipt of proper HANUAL (144 pages) MANUAL (144 pages) MANUAL (144 pages) Humphreys' Med. Co., 111 and 118 William ct., M. W. PECIFICS.